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PETROLOGICAL ABSTRACTS AND REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT JOHANNSEN

ALLEN, E. T., and CRENSHAW, J. L. "The Mineral Sulphides of Iron. With Crystallographic Study by Esper S. Larsen," *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIII (1912), 169–236.

ALLEN, E. T., and CRENSHAW, J. L. "The Sulphides of Zinc, Cadmium, and Mercury; Their Crystalline Forms and Genetic Conditions. Microscopic Study by H. E. Merwin," *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIV (1912), 341–96.

ARSANDAUX, H. "Sur la présence au Gabon de roches appartenantes à la série de la charnockite," *Comptes rendus de l'Acad. d. Sci., Paris*, CLIV (1912), 896.

In the Como Basin, a part of the French Congo, the author finds hypersthene granites, of a type hitherto found in but few localities, associated with ordinary granites and with amphibolite schists, gabbros, and diabases. Similar rocks of the charnockite family have been found on the Ivory Coast, about 1,000 miles northwest, but in that region the rocks found associated in the Como Basin characterize separate localities.

F. C. CALKINS

ARSCHINOW, W. W. *Ueber zwei Feldspäthe aus dem Ural.* Moskau, 1911. Pp. 12.

An article in the Russian language, with a German résumé, describing a potash-soda feldspar from the Ilmen, and an oligoclase-albite from the South Urals.

ARSCHINOW, W. W. *Zur Geologie der Halbinsel Krym.*, Moskau, 1910. Pp. 16.

An article in the Russian language, with a German résumé, describing a basalt tuff from the neighborhood of Balaklava. The rock consists of a basic feldspar, of which an analysis is given, diopside, green hornblende, magnetite, and rarely brown basaltic hornblende. The cementing material is in part amorphous, in part of fine crystal particles. Secondary minerals are calcite, zeolites, biotite, chlorite, and glauconite. The presence of glauconite, foraminifera, radiolarians, and sponge spicules, and the gradual transition of the tuff to other sedimentary rocks, indicate a submarine origin. A. J.

BOEKE, H. E. "Räumliche ternäre Kristallisationsmodelle für den Unterricht in physikalisch-chemischer Mineralogie," *Centralbl. f. Min., etc.*, 1912, 257–69.

BOEKE, H. E. "Karbonschmelzen unter Kohlensäuredruck. II. Ueber Witherit, Alstonit, Barytokalzit und Strontianit," *Mitth. d. Naturforsch. Gesell. Halle*, III (1913). Pp. 12.

BOEKE, H. E. "Mineral- und Gesteinsbildung aus dem Schmelzfluss (Magma) und durch Pneumatolyse," *Handwörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften*, VI (1912), 919–30.

A general paper on the formation of minerals and rocks from a magma.

BOEKE, H. E. "Die Schmelzerscheinungen und die umkehrbare Umwandlung des Calciumcarbonats," *Neues Jahrb.*, 1912 (I), 91–121.

An apparatus is described for producing temperatures up to 1600° and under pressures to 150 atmospheres. Iceland spar was found to melt, without decomposition, under a pressure of at least 110 atmospheres of CO_2, at 1289°. Mixed melts of calcium carbonate and calcium oxide were found to crystallize as a eutectic of 91 parts by weight of $CaCO_3$ and 9 parts of CaO at 1218°, and without the formation of crystals of intermediate composition. At 970±5° calcium carbonate reaches its inversion point; below this calcite is the stable form. A. J.

BOEKE, H. E. "Ueber die graphische Ermittelung der Krystallelemente und den Zonenverband in der gnomonischen Projection," *Zeitschr. f. Kryst.*, LII (1913), 175–78.

BOWEN, N. L. "The Melting Phenomena of the Plagioclase Feldspars," *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXV (1913), 577–99.

BÜCKING, H. "Die Basalte und Phonolithe der Rhön, ihre Verbreitung und ihre chemische Zusammensetzung," *Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin.* XXIV (1910), 490–519.

The rocks described are feldspar basalts, nephelite basalts, nephelite basanites, nephelite tephrites, hornblende basalts, basaltites (trachydolerites), limburgites, and phonolites. Analyses are given of 78 rocks and 22 mineral constituents. There is a 2-page bibliography.

A. J.

BÜCKING, H. "Ueber vor- und nachbasaltische Dislokationen und die vorbasaltische Landoberfläche in der Rhön," *Zeitschr. d. deutsch. geol. Gesell.*, LXIV (1912), 109–24.

CRAWFORD, R. D. *Geology and Ore Deposits of the Monarch and Tomichi Districts, Colorado. Bull.* 4, Colo. Geol. Survey, Boulder, 1913. Pp. 317, pl. 25, figs. 15.

While a great part of this report is economic, there are some 87 pages devoted to the igneous rocks of the region, 21 to sedimentary rocks, and 17 to the processes of intrusion, metamorphism, etc. The pre-Cambrian rocks described are granitic gneiss, hornblende gneiss, hornblende schist, mica schist, garnetiferous schist, biotite-sillimanite schist, quartzite, granite, granite porphyry, syenite, hornblendite, and diorite. Post-Carboniferous igneous rocks are quartz diorite, quartz monzonite gneiss, quartz monzonite, granite, quartz monzonite porphyry, andesite, quartz latite, monzonite porphyry, latite, latite porphyry, andesite porphyry, rhyolite, rhyolite porphyry, pitchstone porphyry, and breccias.

A. J.

DALE, T. NELSON, and GREGORY, HERBERT R. *The Granites of Connecticut.* Bull. 484, U.S.G.S., Washington, 1911. Pp. 137, pl. 7, figs. 12.

This bulletin is a companion volume to those on the granites of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont (Bulls. 313, 354, 404, U.S.G.S.). The granites of the state (the term granite being here made to do service for granites, monzonites, diorites, pegmatites, and gneisses) are very varied in character, ranging in texture from coarse pegmatites to fine quartz monzonites and from equigranular to porphyritic. In color they range from blue-black to light gray and pinkish red. The rocks have been used for building purposes, monuments, bridges, curbing, paving blocks, and road metal; the amount of production in the last ten years averaging $500,000 a year.

A. J.

DALE, T. NELSON. *Supplementary Notes on the Commercial Granites of Massachusetts.* Bull. 470-G, U.S.G.S., 1911. Pp. 6–56.

Supplementary to Bulletin 354, previously reviewed.

DALE, T. NELSON. *The Commercial Marbles of Western Vermont.* Bull. 521, U.S.G.S., 1912. Pp. 170, pl. 17, figs. 25.

In this bulletin, Professor Dale has described the western Vermont marbles in much the same manner as he did the granites in a number of earlier bulletins. After a preliminary description of marbles in general, covering 60 pages and including a 6-page bibliography, the various marble quarries of the area under consideration are described in detail. Professor Dale's bulletins on the building and ornamental stones are greatly appreciated, and it is to be hoped that he will continue issuing them. Similar bulletins from other parts of the country would be of considerable value.

A. J.